

Table 8

HOURLY WAGES
TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupation	1980 Wage	1987 Relative Wage	1987 Actual Wage	Percentage Over (+) or Under (-)
Dental Assistant	\$ 4.71	\$ 6.51	\$ 9.53	+46.4
Drafter (Draftsman)	7.10	9.81	10.65	+8.6
Electronic Technician	6.88	9.51	9.20	-3.3
Estimator	11.65	16.10	14.65	-9.0
Laboratory Tester	7.04	9.73	7.81	-19.7
Medical Lab Technician/ Technologist	6.14	8.49	8.49	---
Physician Assistant	5.13	7.09	11.19	+57.8
EDP Programmer	8.77	12.12	11.88	-2.0
Radiologic Technologist	6.45	8.91	9.93	+11.4

Table 9

HOURLY WAGES
MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupation	1980 Wage	1987 Relative Wage	1987 Actual Wage	Percentage Over (+) or Under (-)
Auto Service Manager	\$ 7.33	\$10.13	\$12.35	+21.9
Branch Manager	12.18	16.83	17.42	+3.5
Construction Supervisor	12.44	17.19	15.68	-8.8
Controller	11.87	16.40	16.14	-1.6
Credit Manager	6.33	8.75	11.75	+34.3
Hotel/Motel Manager	9.70	13.41	15.85	+18.2
Machine Shop Supervisor	10.36	14.32	12.87	-10.1
Manager Trainee	4.83	6.68	6.70	+0.3
Office Manager	8.03	11.10	12.25	+10.4
Parts (Dept.) Manager	7.77	10.74	11.45	+6.6
Personnel Analyst/ Officer	11.42	15.78	14.69	-6.9
Plant (General) Manager	11.57	15.99	18.18	+13.7
Production Supervisor	9.21	12.73	12.51	-1.7
Restaurant/Coffee Shop Manager	6.55	9.05	7.66	-15.4
Retail Store Manager	7.35	10.16	9.47	-6.8
Sales Manager	11.10	15.34	15.66	+2.1
Service Manager	8.27	11.43	13.11	+14.7
Warehouse Supervisor	7.05	9.74	9.77	+0.3
Wholesaler (Sales Manager)	11.99	16.57	14.85	-10.4

Table 10

HOURLY WAGES
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupation	1980 Wage	1987 Relative Wage	1987 Actual Wage	Percentage Over (+) or Under (-)
Accounting Clerk	\$4.92	\$6.80	\$7.21	+6.0
Bookkeeper	5.78	7.99	8.63	+8.0
Cashier	3.70	5.11	4.97	-2.7
Clerk	4.47	6.18	6.03	-2.4
Dispatcher	6.97	9.63	8.87	-7.9
Executive Secretary	7.02	9.70	9.85	+1.5
Hotel/Motel Desk Clerk	3.98	5.50	4.74	-13.8
EDP Key punch Operator	4.90	6.77	6.08	-10.2
Legal Secretary	5.89	8.14	10.59	+30.1
Medical Secretary	5.49	7.59	7.80	+2.8
MTST Operator	5.80	8.02	7.55	-5.9
Personnel Aide	5.11	7.06	7.64	+8.2
Receptionist	4.21	5.82	6.15	+5.7
Secretary	5.20	7.19	7.57	+5.3
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	5.06	6.99	6.68	-4.4
Stock/Inventory Clerk	4.22	5.83	6.74	+15.6
Switchboard Operator	3.93	5.43	6.00	+10.5
Teller	4.36	6.03	6.40	+6.1

Table 11

HOURLY WAGES
SALES OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupation	1980 Wage	1987 Relative Wage	1987 Actual Wage	Percentage Over (+) or Under (-)
General Salesperson	\$ 6.45	\$ 8.91	\$ 9.02	+1.2
Insurance Sales Agent	15.07	20.83	15.19	-27.1
Parts Counter Person	5.37	7.42	7.65	+3.1
Sales Agent	3.99	5.51	4.66	-15.4

In summation, the only industrial occupational groups that gained in "real" wage income for the seven-year period through 1987 were finance, insurance, and real estate, 7.6 percent, and services, 6.9 percent. With the exception of the construction industry, which lost 11.1 percent in purchasing power of dollars for this period, the other industrial categories remained the same or lost minimally.

Four of the seven occupational classifications--professional, managerial, technical, and clerical--enjoyed "real" wage income gains during this seven-year period. The percentage increases in purchasing power of total wages, highest to lowest, were professional, 7.3; technical, 5.7; clerical, 3.0; and managerial, 2.5. Two of the largest groups of occupations, maintenance and production and service, suffered the most, dropping 9.3 and 6.5 percents in "real" income during this seven-year period. The remaining occupational category, sales, dropped a large 14.4 percent in purchasing power. Overall, a "typical" employee of a small business in Maricopa County lost 2.4 percent in the purchasing power of wage dollars, excepting tax changes, from 1980 through 1987.

The ramifications of gains or losses in "real" income to these

employees are many. For the losers to maintain their standard of living, alternatives include a second job for oneself or a spouse, less savings, or somehow an increase in outside income. For those wage earners on the plus side, the decisions are easier. Work less, save or invest more, or buy and spend more are the options.

As buying power decreases, changes in the economy occur. Competition for fewer "real" spendable dollars will take place. Merchants must become more cost effective. Banks and investment concerns will compete for these scarce "real" monies. The housing market will have to make adjustments. Some businesses will not survive; others will flourish. Groups of people whose income is tied to CPI increases will be able to maintain or possibly increase their standard of living. Others, whose income is from nonwage sources, may enjoy a "better" lifestyle. The mix and number of businesses and services offered have also changed due to these differing "real" income distributions among wage earners. All these changes have occurred, and are still occurring, in Maricopa County's economy.

Glede Kohler



The Arizona Labor Force in February

Arizona's unemployment rate inched up in February to 5.7 percent and is now on par with the national rate. With increases expected in the state's unemployment, it is likely that Arizona's rate will climb above the U.S. rate by mid-year.

Revised statistics for 1987 show that the state's unemployment rate peaked at 6.7 percent in January and declined throughout most of the year. The national rate followed the same trend, dipping below Arizona's rate in April and only rising above the state's in October. The revised data also show that wage and salary employment in Arizona increased by 3.4 percent in 1987. While the growth rate was slightly lower than the 1986 rate of 4.6 percent, it was higher than the 2.3 percent growth rate that the preliminary 1987 statistics suggested.

The February employment statistics resemble the pattern observed through much of 1987. The construction and manufacturing industries were weak, while the service-producing industries continued to give the economy some momentum. A total of 14,900 jobs were added in February, but most of the increase was attributable to seasonal gains in the tourist-related industries and school faculty and staff returning to work after the holiday break.

Construction employment dropped by 1,300 in February as all but four counties registered losses. Since the decline in construction began in July 1986, a total of 22,600 construction jobs have been lost. Continued declines are expected. Also, despite lower mortgage rates, single-family residential construction has not, and is not, expected to rebound.

Manufacturing, which also experienced problems last year, lost jobs in February. Declines in defense-related aircraft and missile manufacturing were anticipated as a result of federal budget tightening. High tech machinery manufacturing remained steady in February after dropping 100 in January. This sector is expected to come out of the doldrums, showing moderate growth in the near term as the industry's recovery filters down to Arizona.

Within the trade and service-related industries, most sectors were expanding in February. Overall, trade employment grew by 1,500 even though department store employment dropped by 800 as post-holiday layoffs continued. Job growth in the services industries was led by seasonal gains in the hotel and lodging sector which added 1,300 positions. Business services more than recovered from its January loss with a gain of 900, stemming from the increase in temporary help workers. The downward trend in finance, insurance, and real estate continued in February as 300 more jobs were lost--a reflection of the dismal conditions in the construction industry.

February produced mixed results for the Arizona economy. The service-producing sectors continued to create jobs and generally out-perform expectations, while the goods-producing manufacturing and construction industries faltered. The outlook suggests more of the same. Construction declines will persist while manufacturing shows some improvement, but most job creation will be spearheaded by service-related business. If job growth remains sluggish, it is likely that the unemployment rate will rise in the near term.

Rosemary Reardon

Arizona Labor Force and Employment

February 1988 (in thousands)

ARIZONA

	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	-- Amt Change -- Jan. 1987 to Feb. 1988	-- Amt Change -- to 1988
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**	1637.1	1639.1	1608.2	-2.0	+28.9
Total Unemployment	92.6	92.7	105.5	-0.1	-12.9
Rate	5.7	5.7	6.6	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)***	5.7	5.6	6.5	---	---
Total Employment	1544.5	1546.4	1502.7	-1.9	+41.8

Arizona Labor Force and Employment

February 1988 (in thousands)

MARICOPA COUNTY

	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	-- Amt Change -- Jan. 1987 to Feb. 1988	-- Amt Change -- to 1988
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**	1011.3	1014.1	994.8	-2.8	+16.5
Total Unemployment	47.6	48.7	54.9	-1.1	-7.3
Rate	4.7	4.8	5.5	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)***	4.7	4.7	5.5	---	---
Total Employment	963.7	965.4	939.9	-1.7	+23.8

PIMA COUNTY

	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	-- Amt Change -- Jan. 1987 to Feb. 1988	-- Amt Change -- to 1988
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**	313.9	313.7	306.5	+0.2	+7.4
Total Unemployment	14.8	15.1	17.3	-0.3	-2.5
Rate	4.7	4.8	5.6	---	---
Rate (Sea. Adj.)***	4.6	4.7	5.6	---	---
Total Employment	299.1	298.6	289.2	+0.5	+9.9

The Above Labor Force Statistics Should Not Be Used for Economic Assistance Programs

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	1417.8	1402.9	1369.8	+14.9	+48.0
Manufacturing	187.2	187.6	186.2	-0.4	+1.0
Durable Goods	145.0	145.8	144.9	-0.8	+0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.3	7.5	8.3	-0.2	-1.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.9	15.6	-0.1	+0.2
Primary Metals	7.3	7.3	7.2	+0.0	+0.1
Fabricated Metals	8.5	8.6	8.4	-0.1	+0.1
Machinery	65.2	65.2	64.3	+0.0	+0.9
Other Durable Goods	56.7	57.2	56.7	-0.5	+0.0
Aircraft and Missiles	26.7	26.9	27.7	-0.2	-1.0
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	8.3	8.5	8.3	-0.2	+0.0
All Other Durable Goods	21.7	21.8	20.7	-0.1	+1.0
Nondurable Goods	42.2	41.8	41.3	+0.4	+0.9
Food and Kindred Products	9.0	9.1	8.9	-0.1	+0.1
Apparel	4.9	4.9	5.1	+0.0	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	16.3	16.0	16.0	+0.3	+0.3
All Other Nondurable Goods	12.0	11.8	11.3	+0.2	+0.7
Mining and Quarrying	11.7	11.7	11.2	+0.0	+0.5
Copper Mining	8.7	8.7	8.3	+0.0	+0.4
Other Mining and Quarrying	3.0	3.0	2.9	+0.0	+0.1
Construction	94.7	96.0	102.4	-1.3	-7.7
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	74.3	73.9	69.3	+0.4	+5.0
Transportation	37.4	37.3	33.3	+0.1	+4.1
Communications and Public Utilities	36.9	36.6	36.0	+0.3	+0.9
Trade	347.5	346.0	336.2	+1.5	+11.3
Wholesale Trade	70.2	70.1	66.9	+0.1	+3.3
Retail Trade	277.3	275.9	269.3	+1.4	+8.0
General Merchandise and Apparel	43.6	44.4	41.2	-0.8	+2.4
Food Stores	45.9	45.5	43.5	+0.4	+2.4
Automotive and Service Stations	32.7	32.6	31.4	+0.1	+1.3
Eating and Drinking Places	98.5	97.1	96.9	+1.4	+1.6
Other Retail Trade	56.6	56.3	56.3	+0.3	+0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	94.5	94.8	92.3	-0.3	+2.2
Services and Miscellaneous	358.4	354.3	335.9	+4.1	+22.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	39.8	38.5	36.4	+1.3	+3.4
Business Services	77.4	76.5	71.7	+0.9	+5.7
Health Services	89.5	89.0	83.3	+0.5	+6.2
Other Services	151.7	150.3	144.5	+1.4	+7.2
Government	249.5	238.6	236.3	+10.9	+13.2
Federal	42.6	42.8	41.6	-0.2	+1.0
State and Local	206.9	195.8	194.7	+11.1	+12.2
School	123.1	112.6	114.6	+10.5	+8.5

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	931.6	923.0	903.0	+8.6	+28.6
Manufacturing	136.5	136.5	134.9	+0.0	+1.6
Durable Goods	106.7	107.1	106.2	-0.4	+0.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	4.8	4.9	5.6	-0.1	-0.8
Primary and Fabricated Metals	10.8	10.7	10.7	+0.1	+0.1
Primary Metals	5.1	5.1	5.1	-0.1	+0.4
Fabricated Metals	39.3	39.6	38.5	-0.3	+0.8
Machinery	29.8	29.4	28.7	+0.4	+1.1
Other Durable Goods	6.1	6.1	6.0	+0.0	+0.1
Aircraft and Missiles	3.6	3.6	3.4	+0.0	+0.2
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture)	11.5	11.3	11.5	+0.2	+0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.6	8.4	7.8	+0.2	+0.8
Nondurable Goods	0.6	0.6	0.6	+0.0	+0.0
Food and Kindred Products	63.3	64.2	70.4	-0.9	-7.1
Apparel	50.5	50.6	46.7	-0.1	+3.8
Printing and Publishing	26.7	26.7	23.6	+0.0	+3.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	23.8	23.9	23.1	-0.1	+0.7
Mining and Quarrying	233.8	232.8	229.8	+1.0	+4.0
Copper Mining	54.3	54.5	52.8	-0.2	+1.5
Other Mining and Quarrying	179.5	178.3	177.0	+1.2	+2.5
Construction	28.2	28.4	26.8	-0.2	+1.4
Trans., Communications, and Public Utilities	29.5	29.1	28.3	+0.4	+1.2
Transportation	20.0	20.0	19.4	+0.0	+0.6
Communications and Public Utilities	63.0	62.2	63.2	+0.8	-0.2
Trade	38.8	38.6	39.3	+0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	74.9	75.2	73.1	-0.3	+1.8
Retail Trade	241.3	238.3	226.5	+3.0	+14.8
General Merchandise and Apparel	23.5	22.5	21.8	+1.0	+1.7
Food Stores	62.2	61.4	56.8	+0.8	+5.4
Automotive and Service Stations	58.6	58.4	54.5	+0.2	+4.1
Eating and Drinking Places	97.0	96.0	93.4	+1.0	+3.6
Other Retail Trade	130.7	124.8	121.0	+5.9	+9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	68.2	67.2	63.8	+1.0	+4.4
Services and Miscellaneous	7.3	7.0	6.5	+0.3	+0.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.9	10.8	10.9	+0.1	+0.0
Business Services	19.1	19.0	17.7	+0.1	+1.4
Health Services	30.9	30.4	28.7	+0.5	+2.2
Other Services	52.9	50.4	50.8	+2.5	+2.1

* Preliminary

** Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.

*** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.

NOTE Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

-- Prepared by Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration

(CPS, 1/88)

Nonmetropolitan Counties Labor Force and Employment February 1988

	Apache	Cochise	Coco- nino	Gila	Graham	Green- lee	La Paz
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	14,900	35,425	41,475	12,375	7,750	3,050	5,000
Total Unemployment	2,575	3,000	3,600	1,675	775	350	425
Rate	17.3%	8.5%	8.7%	13.5%	10.0%	11.5%	8.5%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	17.2%	8.1%	8.4%	12.5%	9.7%	11.1%	8.1%
Total Employment	12,325	32,425	37,875	10,700	6,975	2,700	4,575

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED
FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	15,025	25,325	37,825	10,300	5,025	2,950	3,275
Manufacturing	900	1,225	2,850	1,300	200	75	225
Mining & Quarrying	25	125	150	1,325	0	1,600	50
Construction	950	1,150	1,525	600	200	250	125
T.C.P.U.	1,950	1,550	2,825	400	150	50	75
Trade	1,525	5,550	8,775	2,250	1,325	225	1,075
F.I.R.E.	325	650	825	275	125	25	100
Services & Misc.	4,375	4,475	9,300	1,600	850	125	825
Government	4,975	10,600	11,575	2,550	2,175	600	800

	Mohave	Navajo	Pinal	Santa Cruz	Yavapai	Yuma
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE*	30,300	26,525	38,050	10,025	35,650	51,300
Total Unemployment	2,100	3,675	3,275	825	2,500	5,350
Rate	6.9%	13.9%	8.6%	8.2%	7.0%	10.4%
Rate (Seas. Adj.)**	6.6%	13.1%	8.6%	10.4%	6.6%	12.0%
Total Employment	28,200	22,850	34,775	9,200	33,150	45,950

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED
FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY	21,525	20,100	31,025	9,900	23,800	28,200
Manufacturing	2,875	1,800	3,575	1,150	2,350	1,575
Mining & Quarrying	325	1,200	3,800	0	700	125
Construction	1,625	1,000	1,550	300	2,025	1,450
T.C.P.U.	1,200	1,775	1,150	600	850	1,325
Trade	6,075	3,975	5,675	4,475	6,275	9,000
F.I.R.E.	1,050	400	850	425	1,075	1,025
Services & Misc.	4,675	4,800	4,675	1,425	5,200	6,500
Government	3,700	5,150	9,750	1,525	5,325	7,200

* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Arizona Labor Force and Employment
for Economic Assistance Programs
February 1988**

<u>County</u>	<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Statewide	1,637,055	1,544,463	92,592	5.7%
Apache	14,910	12,337	2,573	17.3
Cochise	35,437	32,428	3,009	8.5
Coconino	41,485	37,891	3,594	8.7
Gila	12,367	10,697	1,670	13.5
Graham	7,753	6,971	782	10.1
Greenlee	3,041	2,700	341	11.2
La Paz	4,989	4,564	425	8.5
Maricopa	1,011,283	963,679	47,604	4.7
Mohave	30,291	28,180	2,111	7.0
Navajo	26,531	22,858	3,673	13.8
Pima	313,936	299,086	14,850	4.7
Pinal	38,048	34,765	3,283	8.6
Santa Cruz	10,031	9,195	836	8.3
Yavapai	35,658	33,165	2,493	7.0
Yuma	51,295	45,947	5,348	10.4

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

**Arizona Unemployment Insurance Activities
January 1988**

	<u>January 1988</u>	<u>December 1987</u>	<u>January 1987</u>	<u>% Change From One Year Ago</u>
Claimants Served*	30,097	27,727	36,542	-17.6%
Avg. Weeks Unemployed**	8.6	8.9	8.8	-2.4%
Benefits Paid*	\$10,756,176	\$ 11,369,737	\$13,211,767	-18.6%
Trust Fund Balance	\$409,083,974	\$414,359,593	\$377,700,832	8.3%

*All Programs **UI Only

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Manufacturing	396.01	396.82	406.00	40.7	40.7	40.6	9.73	9.75	10.00
Aircraft & Missiles	INA	INA	526.68	INA	INA	42.0	INA	INA	12.54
Food & Kindred Prod.	367.46	373.60	400.03	39.3	40.0	41.8	9.35	9.34	9.57
Primary Metals	462.22	438.22	473.00	38.2	37.2	38.3	12.10	11.78	12.35
Machinery	389.78	388.65	380.89	40.9	40.4	39.8	9.53	9.62	9.57
Copper Mining	509.64	511.29	488.43	41.3	41.3	40.2	12.34	12.38	12.15
Construction	420.08	426.16	421.86	35.6	36.3	35.6	11.80	11.74	11.85
Utilities	623.33	599.59	653.95	41.5	41.9	45.1	15.02	14.31	14.50
Retail Trade**	243.65	241.16	238.60	32.4	31.9	32.2	7.52	7.56	7.41
Wholesale Trade	381.92	389.61	384.71	38.5	39.0	40.2	9.92	9.99	9.57

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Manufacturing	433.68	434.06	432.41	41.5	41.3	41.3	10.45	10.51	10.47
Construction	432.18	440.32	422.10	35.6	36.3	35.0	12.14	12.13	12.06
Retail Trade**	266.49	264.54	264.04	32.9	32.7	32.8	8.10	8.09	8.05
Wholesale Trade	403.65	406.21	386.50	39.0	39.4	39.6	10.35	10.31	9.76

Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.* 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Manufacturing	375.54	374.53	347.97	39.2	39.3	37.7	9.58	9.53	9.23
Copper Mining	539.75	539.75	474.73	42.3	42.5	40.3	12.76	12.70	11.78
Construction	368.19	380.06	372.87	35.2	36.3	36.7	10.46	10.47	10.16
Utilities	579.09	585.50	550.12	42.3	42.8	41.3	13.69	13.68	13.32

*Preliminary.

**Excludes eating and drinking places.

Note: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Update on the Consumer Expenditure Survey

Data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are now available for 1985. (See the July 1987 issue of the LMI Newsletter for historical information on this survey and 1984 results.)

Consisting of both Diary and Interview components, the Consumer Expenditure Survey collects a continuous flow of information on the buying habits of American consumers. The Diary survey covers small, frequently purchased items such as food and personal care products, while the Interview survey obtains data on relatively larger items including real property and automobiles.

There are three important factors to consider when interpreting data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey. The first is that these data represent averages. Not all consumer units purchase every item. Thus, an average expenditure for an item may be considerably lower than the actual prices paid by those consumers who purchased the item.

A second point is that expenditure increases or decreases between years do not correspond directly to price changes. Consumers sometimes substitute less expensive goods and services or cut consumption of the more expensive ones.

The third factor is that only direct expenditures are included in

Table 1

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURES BY REGION OF RESIDENCE - 1985

Items	All Consumer Units	Northeast	Midwest	South	West*
Total, All Items	\$22,217	\$21,567	\$21,469	\$21,927	\$24,509
Food	3,394	3,631	3,290	3,224	3,563
Alcoholic Beverages	283	301	275	252	329
Housing	6,687	6,581	6,337	6,367	7,849
Shelter	3,840	3,753	3,508	3,470	5,043
Utilities	1,648	1,723	1,725	1,668	1,417
Furnishings	854	813	802	850	978
Apparel	1,161	1,197	1,096	1,120	1,279
Transportation	4,555	4,007	4,326	4,794	5,093
Vehicles	2,043	1,677	1,928	2,317	2,148
Gasoline and Oil	1,035	871	1,038	1,087	1,128
Other Vehicle Exp.	1,210	1,102	1,157	1,175	1,470
Public Trans.	268	357	203	216	346
Health Care	1,037	875	1,064	1,153	983
Entertainment	1,085	1,024	1,085	979	1,340
Education	304	396	283	244	331
Cash Contributions	805	738	821	873	743
Personal Insurance	278	220	307	322	229
Retirement	1,738	1,667	1,720	1,707	1,898

* Includes Arizona.

Table 2

PERCENT CHANGE IN ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
1984-1985

Items	All Consumer Units	West*
Total, All Items	6.3%	6.6%
Food	3.5	2.2
Alcoholic Beverages	-1.0	-5.5
Housing	6.4	10.7
Shelter	9.9	13.1
Utilities	0.6	5.7
Furnishings	2.0	7.5
Apparel	4.9	10.7
Transportation	6.8	6.5
Vehicles	12.7	9.5
Gasoline and Oil	-2.2	1.8
Other Vehicle Exp.	6.4	9.4
Public Transportation	5.1	-6.0
Health Care	5.7	12.0
Entertainment	11.5	13.0
Education	6.3	12.2
Cash Contributions	14.0	1.1
Personal Insurance	-7.3	-24.9
Retirement	8.8	5.9

* Includes Arizona.

the survey. For example, employer-paid life insurance is excluded because the consumer unit does not directly make the expenditure.

RESULTS FROM THE INTERVIEW SURVEY

Consumer units in the Western part of the United States, including Arizona, spent an average of \$24,509 in 1985. That figure was up 6.6 percent from 1984's average of \$22,988. U.S. expenditures were up 6.3 percent.

The West continues to spend more than any other region, but the Northeast has the highest expenditures for food and education. In 1984, the Northeast also had spent the most for utilities and apparel, but the West spent the most on apparel and the Midwest on utilities in 1985.

The West also leads the country in purchases of alcoholic beverages, even though the figure went down by 5.5 percent between 1984 and 1985, and in expenditures for apparel, entertainment, and retirement.

Housing continues to be the category that consumes the greatest expenditures in all regions of the nation. The West leads in total housing expenditures and in the components of shelter (growing 13.1 percent) and furnishings. The rate of growth of total housing expenditures in 1985 was 10.7 percent in the West compared to 4.9 percent for all consumer units.

Although total transportation expenditures grew at similar rates in both the West and the United States as a whole, the category components grew at vastly differing rates.

Table 3

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES FOR SELECTED FOODS
1985

Items	All Consumer Units	West*
Food, Total	\$59.92	\$65.06
Food at Home	38.60	40.56
Cereals	1.71	1.78
Bakery Products	3.74	3.82
Beef	3.72	3.96
Pork	2.35	2.20
Other Meats	1.65	1.58
Poultry	1.60	1.59
Fish and Seafood	1.24	1.31
Eggs	.58	.60
Fresh Milk and Cream	2.52	2.70
Other Dairy Products	2.60	2.92
Fresh Fruits	1.85	2.10
Fresh Vegetables	1.80	2.05
Processed Fruits	1.50	1.49
Processed Vegetables	1.04	.99
Sugar and Other Sweets	1.48	1.57
Fats and Oils	1.12	1.17
Nonalcoholic Beverages	3.60	3.68
Food Away From Home	21.32	24.50

* Includes Arizona.

Household spending for vehicles increased 12.7 percent nationally but only 9.5 percent in the West. While gasoline and oil purchasing actually went down 2.2 percent nationally, it went up 1.8 percent in the West.

The largest change in expenditures in the West occurred in the category of personal nonhealth insurance--down 24.9 percent. This change is possibly a reflection of intense competition in the insurance industry. The pattern was similar at the national level, but at a smaller magnitude--down 7.3 percent.

RESULTS FROM THE DIARY SURVEY

According to the 1985 Diary Survey, the average consumer unit spent \$59.92 per week on food. Units in

the West averaged \$65.06. Nationwide, more was spent on bakery products than on any other food item. Nevertheless, the West spent more on beef than on other kinds of food.

MORE INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The data presented here represent only a fraction of what is available from the Consumer Expenditure Survey. For more information, please contact the Office of Prices, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212 (202) 272-5060.

Barbara Keene

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, News Release, USDL:87-399, September 24, 1987.

LMI Publications—Hot off the Press

The following new or recently revised publications prepared by the DES Research Administration can be ordered from the address on the back of this newsletter or by calling (602) 255-3871. One copy of each publication will be sent at no charge. Multiple copies are available at a nominal charge to help cover the cost of printing. Other DES offices can order these books directly from DES Supply.

The 1987 Employer Wage Survey provides the low, high, and hourly weighted average wage paid for a variety of occupations by firms employing over 50 people. Fringe-benefit data and occupational definitions are also provided. Separate books are available for Maricopa and Pima counties (PAL-338 and PAL-341), while wage data sheets are available for statewide and balance of state.

The fringe-benefit data and part of the wage data are based on the Joint Governmental Salary and Benefits Survey conducted by the State Personnel Division. Some of the wage data are from a survey done by the Department of Economic Security.

The 1987 Small Employer Wage Survey for Maricopa and Pima counties (PAL-331 and PAL-336) lists the hourly low, high, and average wage paid in various occupations by firms with fewer than 100 employees. The wage information is given for the industrial categories of construction; manufacturing; transportation, communications, and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Within these industries, the job titles are grouped into the occupational categories of managerial, professional, technical, service, maintenance and production, sales, and clerical. A summary table that aggregates the wage data across industries is also provided.

Stay in School (PAL-127), a booklet aimed primarily at high school students, discusses how staying in

school enhances job opportunities and compares unemployment rates of persons with varying levels of education.

Finding a Job in the Want Ads (PAL-072) provides tips for job seekers on the various types of newspaper help-wanted ads and how to respond to them.

Arizona Occupational Profile: Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (PAL-444) is one in a series of publications produced from information obtained through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. The profile, published every three years, presents employment of significant occupations in the transportation, communications, and public utilities industry. In addition to current estimates, occupational projections for 1989 of the number of job openings due to growth and separations are included for the state and counties.

Summer Jobs for Students (PAL-057) is a pamphlet with information on finding summer jobs. Tips are provided on where to look for jobs, how to handle interviews, finding volunteer work, and laws that protect young workers.

Applying for Government Jobs (PAL-068) contains information on application procedures for local, state, and federal jobs. The names and addresses of government personnel offices are included, as well as a list of hotlines to call for current job openings. A summary of major employment trends in government is also provided.

New Developments

"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to employers and job seekers. It is a compilation of public announcements of the more significant new construction, grand openings, major hirings and lay-offs, and other employer events that have special significance for Arizona labor markets. The announcements are paraphrased and otherwise edited from articles published in newspapers and other periodicals from throughout the state. "New Developments" is limited to space available, and no attempt is made to compile an exhaustive list of all such events that have occurred during the month.

CONSTRUCTION - Construction has begun on a \$22 million steel-arch bridge at Roosevelt Lake. The project consists of a 1,100-foot bridge to be completed by 1989.

Ground has been broken on Crystal Point, an 18-story residential tower on Osborn Road west of 12th Street in Phoenix. The 63 units will start at about 2,000 square feet and \$325,000. The \$30 million high-rise condominium is scheduled for completion in 1989.

Par Construction Co. has broken ground on two apartment complexes. The Harbor Vista project will include 244 units, averaging 960 square feet, at 38th Street and Chandler Boulevard in Lakewood. Sunset Cove will consist of 256 units, averaging 1,200 square feet, at the Islands in Gilbert.

Intermark Interests Inc. of San Francisco is planning to build an apartment complex on 24.75 acres at 48th Street and the Wakial Loop in Ahwatukee. Both the first phase of 190 units and the second phase of 400 units are expected to be started this year.

UDC Homes will be building 290 homes on 214 acres at 24th Street and Chandler Boulevard in The Foothills, south of South Mountain. The houses will be priced from \$150,000 to \$250,000. Construction on two model homes has already begun.

Ground has been broken by Hayden & Thomas Scottsdale Apartment Limited Partnership on a \$17 million, 316-unit apartment complex at 2700 North Hayden in Scottsdale. The Mediterranean-styled complex, featuring one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments, should be completed in the fall of 1988.

Construction has begun on a \$7 million medical office building on five acres north of 67th Avenue and Union Hills Drive in Glendale. The 60,000-square-foot building is scheduled to be completed at the end of the year.

Ground soon will be broken for Camelback Fountains, a \$29 million, mixed-use project at the northwest corner of Camelback Road and 32nd Street in Phoenix. Phase one of the project will include a three-story, 64,000-square-foot building and a 50-unit condominium development. The second phase will consist of an 80,000-square-foot building.

COMMUNICATIONS - The headquarters of the new General Business Market Unit of U S West Inc. is being established in the Phoenix area. About 100 people will be employed, mostly current senior management staff who are being transferred to Arizona. The new unit is designed to serve small business.

ARIZONA BUSINESSES - Forbes magazine has ranked two firms in Phoenix among the 25 most profitable companies in the United States. Western Savings & Loan

Association, with a 45.1 percent return on equity over the past five years, was ranked 14th. American Continental Corp. was 22nd with a 37.7 percent return. The most profitable company in the nation was Reebok International of Canton, Massachusetts.

Phoenix is fourth and Tucson 12th on Inc. magazine's ranking of America's best cities for business growth. Number one in the country is Austin, Texas. The magazine based the rankings on the number of new businesses, the percentage growth in private employment, and the percentage of young companies experiencing high growth over a four-year period ending in 1987.

MANUFACTURING - McCulloch Corp. has announced plans to build a plant in Tucson that will employ 500 workers by the end of the year and 800 within five years. The company will be moving both its corporate headquarters from Los Angeles and its El Paso distribution center to Tucson. Some management employees will be transferred from Los Angeles and Lake Havasu City.

Construction has already begun on 220,000 square feet of factory and office space at the northwest corner of South Kolb and East Valencia roads. McCulloch makes gas-powered chain saws and garden equipment.

The Gas Turbine Fuel Systems Division of the Parker Hannifin Aerospace Group has purchased six acres in the Glen-Harbor Air Business Park in Glendale. The company plans to build a 38,000-square-foot facility for overhauling jet-engine fuel nozzles, replacing a smaller plant in Goodyear. Construction on the new facility, which will employ from 75 to 100 people, will begin in May or June.

Dela Tek has closed its ordnance-manufacturing plant on the Gila River Indian Reservation. Six of the 68 workers were transferred to Clark Lake, South Dakota. The rest lost their jobs.

Sola Ophthalmics will be closing its contact-lens manufacturing plant in Phoenix because the company is consolidating operations with Barnes-Hind Inc. facilities in California. The action will result in a loss of 850 jobs in Phoenix within the 12-month period that began in February. As positions at the California plants become available, Phoenix employees will have a chance to apply for them. Those who do not relocate will receive assistance in finding other jobs.

About 80 employees have been laid off by Alcatel Information Systems at its Tempe facility. The company, which is involved in intelligent work stations and computer peripherals, restructured because of market weakness.

Hypercom Pty. Ltd. of Australia has established its U.S. headquarters in Phoenix. The supplier of high-speed, point-of-sale transaction terminals is also planning to build a manufacturing plant, employing about 30 people, before the end of the year.

The Boeing Co. has awarded a pair of contracts worth more than \$1.6 million to Uniynamics/Phoenix Inc. of Goodyear. The contracts are for full-scale development of two devices for the Short Range Attack Missile II (SRAM II), a strategic, nuclear air-to-surface weapon designed for launching from bombers.

Hughes Aircraft Co. has cut its Tucson work force by 130 jobs in an attempt to remain competitive in the industry. According to a company press release, defense budget constraints and second-source con-

tracting have caused a reduction in the firm's missile production.

FINANCE - The continued softness in commercial real estate lending has led Southwest Savings and Loan Association to cut 65 jobs statewide. The jobs were lost in Pima and Maricopa counties.

DEVELOPMENT - A 940-acre, master-planned community will be built in Buckeye, adjacent to the Buckeye Town/County Government Complex. The mixed-use development will consist of 126 acres of industrial park, 44 acres of commercial retail space, 113 acres of research and development park, and 3,077 single- and multi-family housing units.

Construction will begin this summer on Boulder Mountain Highlands, a master-planned community to be located in the Desert Uplands region, 10.4 miles from Saguaro Lake. The 324-acre project will include homes, condominiums, commercial buildings, and an elementary school.

The Phoenix City Council has approved a \$3.4 million redevelopment project in the Roosevelt Historic District. The project will restore seven turn-of-the-century homes and redevelop the area between Second and Fourth avenues and Roosevelt and McKinley streets.

RETAIL TRADE - Albertson's Inc. is planning to open six food and drug stores in the Phoenix area in late 1989 and 15 stores by 1991. The chain is based in Boise, Idaho.

A.J. Bayless Markets Inc. is planning to close from nine to 15 grocery stores, including two A.J.'s Fine Foods stores which had only recently opened, and sell five stores. The company intends to keep operating 29 Bayless stores and one A.J.'s store at least

through the end of the year with the help of a court-approved financing arrangement.

Impact Resources has found that 46.2 percent of Phoenix consumers buy products from catalogs or by mail order, and 14 percent buy from television shopping shows. The survey of more than 8,000 Phoenix consumers also found that 60.8 percent shop at convenience stores.

Smith's Management Corp. of Utah will be opening nine Smith's Food King grocery stores in the Valley by 1990. The 80,000-square-foot superstores together will employ about 3,500 people. Construction will begin in January 1989 on the first store at 107th and Grand avenues in Sun City.

The Price Co. will be opening a new Price Club store in Tucson. Located near the northwest corner of West Orange Grove and North Thornydale roads, the store will employ 150 to 200 workers when completed late this year.

Price Savers Wholesale Warehouse of Salt Lake City will build at least four membership stores in Arizona in 1988 and 1989. The first store, scheduled to open this summer, will be at Bell Road and Black Canyon Freeway in Phoenix. The second store will be in Gilbert. Each store will employ about 100 people.

Reay's Ranch Market has opened at 40th Street and Camelback Road in Phoenix. The natural food supermarket, employing 60 to 70 workers, features hormone- and antibiotic-free meats and poultry and organic produce.

Retail Services Inc. of New York City is planning to open at least four Dress to the Nines clothing stores in Phoenix, Mesa, and Gilbert this year. The stores will average about 22 employees each.

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